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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:04:38 ON 18 SEP 2008)  
FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 14:05:01 ON 18 SEP 2008  
L1 26595 S GEL(1A)PERMEAT?(2A)(CHROMATOG? OR COLUMN) OR GPC OR HPGPC  
L2 68900 S (REVERS? PHASE OR RP)(3A)(HPLC OR CHROMATOG? OR COLUMN) OR RPLC  
OR RPPLC  
L3 606 S L1 AND L2  
L4 9 S L3 AND(PHA OR PNA OR POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC OR POLYNUCLEAR  
AROMATIC? OR BENZO(1W)PYRENE)  
L5 39 S L3 AND(LIPID OR TRIGLYCERIDE OR FATTY ACID)  
L6 3 S L3 AND COLUMN(2A)SWITCH?  
L7 311 S L1(5A)(INLINE OR ONLINE OR LINE OR DIRECT?)  
L8 1430 S L2(5A)(INLINE OR ONLINE OR LINE OR DIRECT?)  
L9 1 S L7 AND L8  
L10 72 S L1-2 AND MULTI DIMENSIONAL  
L11 34 S L3 AND (OIL OR FAT OR BUTTER OR MARGARINE OR MILK OR EDIBLE)  
L12 38 S L1-2 AND MULTI DIMENSIONAL(5A)CHROMATOG?  
L13 23 S L10 AND(AUTOMAT? OR ONLINE OR INLINE OR LINE)  
L14 10 S L1(5A)(ONLINE OR INLINE OR LINE OR COUPL? OR TRANSFER? OR  
INJECT?)(5A)L2  
L15 131 S L4-6,L9,L11-14  
L16 98 S L15 AND PY<2004  
L17 9 S L15 NOT L16 AND PATENT/DT  
L18 107 S L16-17

=> d bib,ab 118 1-107

L18 ANSWER 59 OF 107 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
AN 118:79596 CA  
OREF 118:13987a,13990a  
TI Determination of sulfadimethoxine, sulfamethoxazole, trimethoprim and  
their main metabolites in lung and edible tissues from pigs by multi-  
dimensional liquid chromatography  
AU Mengelers, M. J. B.; Polman, A. M. M.; Aerts, M. M. L.; Kuiper, H. A.;  
Van Miert, A. S. J. P. A. M.  
CS Qual. Control Agric. Prod., State Inst., Wageningen, 6700 AE, Neth.  
SO Journal of Liquid Chromatography (1993), 16(1), 257-78  
AB An HPLC method was developed to investigate the tissue distribution of  
sulfadimethoxine, sulfamethoxazole, trimethoprim, and their main  
metabolites in lung and edible tissues from pigs. The sample  
pretreatment consisted of a simple extn. with an aq. buffer soln. The  
filtered ext. was injected onto a liq. chromatog. system with an online  
gel-permeation column, small preconcn. column, reversed-phase anal.  
column, and UV-detection. Recoveries of parent compds. and their  
metabolites is spiked lung, muscle, kidney, and liver tissues were  
const. and varied between tissues from 60 to 85%. Detection limits in  
the tissues were 10-50 ng/g tissue. Application of the method for the  
anal. of drug residues in tissue samples from treated pigs is described.

L18 ANSWER 68 OF 107 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
AN 114:16848 CA  
OREF 114:2855a,2858a

TI Sequential analysis  
AU Bidlingmeyer, Brian A.; Ekmanis, Juris L.  
CS Waters Chromatogr. Div., Millipore Corp., Milford, MA, USA  
SO LC-GC (1990), 8(5), 352, 354-6  
AB Small-mol. gel permeation chromatog. (SMGPC) was used as the initial sequential anal. method for the sepn. of complex mixts. such as tropane alkaloids in plant exts., and herbicide and pesticide residues in tissue exts. SMGPC was coupled with other chromatog. modes for these sepn., viz., liq.-solid adsorption chromatog., reversed-phase liq. chromatog., and gas chromatog. Automated sequential anal. is also possible using valve switching.

L18 ANSWER 79 OF 107 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 110:9881 CA

OREF 110:1773a,1776a

TI Use of two-dimensional liquid chromatography in the analysis of additives in cellulose acetate polymer

AU Floyd, T. R.

CS Eastman Chem. Div., Kingsport, TN, 37662, USA

SO Chromatographia (1988), 25(9), 791-6

AB The capability of elution-elution multidimensional liq. chromatog. was investigated. A column scaling approach was evaluated for the quantification of low-mol.-wt. additives in cellulose acetate. A small-bore (1-mm inside diam.) gel-permeation column was used to sep. the higher-mol.-wt. polymer from the lower-mol.-wt. components. Once sepd. these additives were transferred to a C18 reversed-phase column via a switching valve. The reversed-phase system successfully sepd. and quantified individual additives. Anal. time for an UV inhibitor, Tinuvin P, in cellulose acetate, including re-equilibration, was ~30 min. Both accuracy and precision were good. Precision over a 3-day period was ~1.5%.

L18 ANSWER 89 OF 107 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 104:219244 CA

OREF 104:34601a,34604a

TI A full-automatic multi-dimensional HPLC-assay for routine estimation of cortisol in serum and urine

AU Kage, A.; Weber, B.; Schoeneshoefer, M.

CS Klin. Charlottenburg, Free Univ. Berlin, Berlin, D-1000/19, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Analytical Chemistry Symposia Series (1985), 23(Adv. Steroid Anal. '84), 507-10

AB Cortisol [50-23-7] was detd. in urine and serum without manual pre-extn. by a multidimensional HPLC procedure with reversed-phase C18 material as stationary phase. UV detection was performed. Sensitivity was <20 nM, and recovery was ~95%.

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STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 14:38:25 ON 18 SEP 2008

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:02:53 ON 18 SEP 2008)  
 FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 12:03:01 ON 18 SEP 2008  
 L1 26595 S GEL(1A)PERMEAT?(2A) (CHROMATOG? OR COLUMN) OR GPC OR HPGPC  
 L2 102 S L1 AND (COLUMN(1A)SWITCH? OR (DIRECT? OR ONLINE) (3A) (COUPL? OR  
 TRANSFER? OR CLEANUP OR CLEAN UP))  
 L3 26084 S (REVERSE PHASE OR RP) (3A) (HPLC OR CHROMATOG?) OR RPLC OR RPHPLC  
 L4 6 S L2 AND L3  
 L5 214 S L3 AND (COLUMN(1A)SWITCH? OR (DIRECT? OR ONLINE) (3A) (COUPL? OR  
 TRANSFER? OR CLEANUP OR CLEAN UP))  
 L6 62 S L2 AND (ONLINE OR AUTOMAT?)  
 L7 3 S L5 AND(PHA OR PNA OR POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC OR POLYNUCLEAR  
 AROMATIC?)  
 L8 45 S L6 AND PY<2004  
 L9 0 S L6 NOT L8 AND PATENT/DT  
 L10 285 S L1 AND L3  
 L11 3 S L10 AND(PHA OR PNA OR POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC OR POLYNUCLEAR  
 AROMATIC?)  
 L12 56 S L4,L7-8,L11

=> d bib,ab,kwic l12 1-56

L12 ANSWER 39 OF 56 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
 AN 120:94437 CA  
 OREF 120:16557a,16560a  
 TI Method and apparatus for determination of pyridinolines  
 IN Yoshimura, Yoshinobu; Oonishi, Koji; Hirose, Misako  
 PA Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd, Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.  
 PI JP 05209870 A 19930820 JP 1992-16071 19920131  
 JP 3179163 B2 20010625  
 PRAI JP 1992-16071 19920131  
 AB The title method involves introducing a sample contg. pyridinolines into  
 a pretreatment column (gel permeation column) having a different mode  
 from that of an anal. column and by column switching corresponding to  
 the retention time the fraction is introduced into an anal. column for  
 carrying out HPLC. The title app. is also claimed.

L12 ANSWER 56 OF 56 CA COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
 AN 89:2511 CA  
 OREF 89:467a,470a  
 TI Two-dimensional column liquid chromatographic technique for resolution  
 of complex mixtures  
 AU Erni, F.; Frei, R. W.  
 CS Pharm. Dep., Sandoz Ltd., Basel, Switz.  
 SO Journal of Chromatography (1978), 149, 561-9  
 AB The improvement of a given high-performance liq. chromatog. (HPLC)  
 system (better selectivity, a; more theor. plates, N) in order to be  
 able to handle complex sepn. problems is often tedious and costly. The  
 possible alternatives may be gradient elution or column-switching  
 techniques, but they do not always lead to the desired effects. A 2-  
 dimensional HPLC sepn. technique (similar to the well known 2-  
 dimensional thin-layer chromatog.), which permits the use of 2 different  
 sepn. mechanisms, would often be highly desirable. The possibilities of

such an HPLC device was investigated. It consists of a 1st column filled with gel permeation chromatog. (GPC) material, which is coupled via a loop device with a 2nd column contg. reversed-phase material. Such a device permits the on-line collection of fractions from the 1st-column and direct injection into the 2nd chromatog. system. The size of the fractions in the 1st-sepn. is flexible and is controlled by the frequency of injection onto the 2nd column. By exploiting pre-concn. phenomena on the 2nd, reversed-phase column, fractions of several mL can be collected and injected without a loss in resoln. in the following chromatog. step. The 2nd sepn. (2nd dimension) can even be coupled with a solvent gradient for further sepn. enhancement. The combination of GPC and reversed-phase chromatog. was used for the sepn. of complex plant exts. Seven fractions with vols. of ~1.5 mL/fraction were subjected to the reversed-phase sepn. in the 2nd-dimension. The sequences for fraction collection and re-injection are automatically controlled. The aim of this investigation was to obtain a better sepn. and more information on a mixt. of senna glycosides.

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